

TRIP TO BORDER WAS INTERESTING

AN UNUSUAL SIGHT FOR PALMETTO BOYS.—MADE HIT WITH TEXAS GIRLS.

MEN ALL SAFELY IN CAMP

Conditions in Cantonment at El Paso Little Different From Those at Styx.—Weather Is Not So Bad.—Hills and Mountains.

In Camp in the El Paso Patrol District on the Texas Border.—There have been many interesting things for the South Carolina soldiers to see on the trip from Camp Moore below Columbia to El Paso, Texas. But no part of the journey furnished as many surprises as the long ride of 820 miles across the great Lone Star State.

The first regiment entered Texas at Texarkana, a splendid city about the size of Anderson, which lies half in Texas and half in Arkansas. There the farming country is good and the girls are pretty. Dallas and Fort Worth are big towns, modern and progressive, and both over 100,000 inhabitants. From Fort Worth, on through the state over the Texas & Pacific railway the country is rolling and near El Paso mountainous. Mesquite, sage brush and stubble make up the vegetation and the principal industry is cattle. Great herds were seen. One railroad man said that the Hereford was the best beef cattle. At several places fine herds of Hereford were passed.

The prairie dogs, jack rabbits and the old familiar South Carolina rabbits were seen in large numbers in the western part of the state.

The Mexicans live in large numbers all along the way and increase as the border is reached. All the laborers are Mexicans and they are very much like the pictures of them shown in the movies. Friday morning the train passed a typical Western town with its frame dwelling and old time saloon pictured in all stories of Western life. The guardsmen have seen cowboys, ranchmen and all the characters of the West.

Just beyond Van Haren, about 130 miles from the border, the boys sighted on the left of the railroad a Texas ranger with his outfit. These intrepid watchmen are the terrors of Mexicans and have done fine duty in guarding the border.

At Sweetwater, which is on the edge of the long monotonous alkali district, the men detrained for a few minutes' exercise and the band serenaded the inhabitants who had gathered at the station. The people all along the route were very friendly and the girls appeared to be "struck" on the Palmetto privates. They wouldn't have much to do with the officers but "made up" at once with the men and there was much exchanging of addresses and promises of correspondence. Like the men of the sea the South Carolina boys found sweethearts in every town, and especially in every Texan town. And they are well worth knowing—good looking and attractive in every way.

The elevation toward the border gradually increased until at Allamore it is 4,555 feet above the sea level.

One interesting sight at this point was the little Mexicans. Several families live in houses very much like negro tenements and the inmates evidently do not have much use for water.

From Allamore the road descends somewhat. At Cerro Gordo the train switched over to the Southern Pacific and followed that line into El Paso.

For some distance out of El Paso the train ran close by the Rio Grande close enough to hurl a rock into Mexico. The train passed through several encampments of soldiers who are guarding the border. Most of them were National Guardsmen from Northern States.

Alkali dust covered and colored everything and everybody long before the border was reached.

First Safe in Camp.

The first South Carolina regiment of infantry under command of Col. E. M. Blythe reached the border and went into camp on the mesa seven miles out of El Paso and something over a mile beyond Fort Bliss. The men were put to work at once clearing the camp site of mesquite, sage brush and cactus and within a short space of time the brush had all been cut away and the tents pitched.

United States regular and National Guardsmen from all parts of the country are encamped in and around El Paso, it being estimated that there are 35,000 now encamped here, and 25,000 more are expected within the

next few days. The El Paso district is a part of the Southern department under command of Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston.

Hills or Mountains. El Paso is set at the foot of some high hills, mountains, some call them. The hills are absolutely bare of vegetation resembling somewhat the sand dunes on the coast. The absence of trees is the most notable feature of this country and that with the sage brush, cactus, mesquite and alkali dust gives something of the idea of what kind of a camp site the South Carolina boys have.

The range of hills encircling El Paso continues up beyond where the Palmetto boys are located. The high range of bare hills to the west make a picturesque background for the camp. From this range of hills down to the Rio Grande the country is level and the camp site is therefore admirably located.

The boys stood the four days' trip well and detrained in good spirits and in fine health. They were glad to get on the border and set to work putting up their tents without any delay and with buoyant spirits. Water lines had already been run into the camp. The latrines had already been laid off and details under Capt. Justice set to work building the latrines, the lumber and all materials for the work having been placed on the ground prior to the arrival of the troops.

The sanitation and health conditions of the camp are all that could be desired. The site is well selected.

Only One Difference.

The camp site is a good deal like that at Styx except for the lack of shade. Of course rain is almost an unknown quantity in this country and for that reason there will be more dust but even here the Palmetto boys are ahead for the railroad keeps off the dust from the Pennsylvania troops who are encamped just across the track.

Col. W. K. Wright, the commander of the brigade composed of the two South Carolina regiments and the regiment from Florida, was on the ground when the first regiment reached camp. Col. Wright greeted Col. Blythe cordially and they together went over the camp and saw that everything was done properly. Capt. Young, Col. Wright's adjutant, gave Capt. Mahon, Col. Blythe's adjutant, information about the details which had been attended to and which were to be done. Col. Wright is in command of the Twenty-third infantry of the regular army, and ranks high in the service. It is considered a splendid thing that he will command the brigade.

The men are glad to be here and already have the appearance of veterans. All along the route where the different sections stopped the people, and especially the girls, complimented the Palmetto boys on their fine appearance and the way in which they conducted themselves. There were several places where the trains stopped and the men were given greetings by the people but at no place was there the slightest disorder or even any suggestive remarks. Col. Blythe and the officers and men of the first are making a fine record for themselves and are reflecting honor on the Palmetto State.

The first arrived in camp with 1,006 enlisted men and 49 officers. Six enlisted men and two officers are absent and will join the regiment later.

Gen. Bell, who is in command of the El Paso district, was a visitor in the first regiment camp. Very few of the men recognized him, but he walked over the camp and took in the general situation.

Aftermath at Camp Moore.

Camp Moore has ceased to have more than merely nominal existence the five quartermaster sergeants being mustered out of service and the officers remaining on duty coming into Columbia to finish their work. The place where nearly 2,700 men lived in tents for almost seven weeks has reverted to its former estate of loneliness and quiet.

Quartermaster Sergeants Sligh, Lipscomb, Sally, Walker and Kohn were mustered out of the federal service and the quartermaster corps of ficers remaining on duty, but who quit the service August 20, came into Columbia. These are Maj. Glen and Wheeler, Capt. Burdette, Warren and Withers.

Maj. J. Shapter Caldwell, camp adjutant, will remain a few days and will be mustered out of service as soon as he prepares his accounts for the war department. He resigned several weeks ago as assistant adjutant general, but his resignation has not yet been accepted by Gov. Manning. No announcement has been made as to who will be appointed assistant adjutant general to take his place.

Each troop train was made up of nine tourist cars, one Pullman car, one box car, one baggage car and two flat cars, except the fourth section, which had one box car, and the regular passenger equipment.

Ninety-six Clemson men are now doing duty at El Paso. The fact that seventy out of the ninety-six hold offices as Captains, 1st and 2nd Lieutenants, Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians and Buglers reflects credit upon the institution in which they received their training, as well as upon the young men themselves. The showing that these men are making is a source of satisfaction to the college. They will be found willing and loyal soldiers, and we feel that Clemson College and all South Carolina can point to them with justifiable pride.

NAMES CHAIRMEN ON FLOOD RELIEF

CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE BOARD APPOINTS MANY LOCAL COMMITTEES.

MORE MONEY BADLY NEEDED

Federal Appropriation and Funds Privately Subscribed to Date Are Not Near Sufficient.

Columbia.—Pierre Mazyck of Columbia, chairman of the state commission on flood relief, appointed some days ago by Gov. Manning, has made public the names of local committees through whom his board will act in several of the counties most affected by the freshets of late July. The county supervisor is in each instance a member of the local committee.

"Much more money than is available or in sight at this time can be used to advantage in the relief of actual distress directly consequent upon flood damage," said Mr. Mazyck. "The federal appropriation must be spread over the whole South and the funds privately subscribed and placed in the governor's hands are inadequate. Most of the money reaching us through this latter source came from Richmond, by the way."

Local committees so far appointed are as follows:

Cherokee: C. M. Smith, Gaffney, chairman; John M. Jenkins, Gaffney, supervisor.

Spartanburg: H. A. Ligon, Spartanburg, chairman; J. J. Vernon, Wellford, supervisor.

York: Mr. Blankenship, Fort Mill; J. M. Starr, York; T. W. Boyd, York, supervisor.

Lancaster: E. M. Croxton, chairman; J. C. Cook, Tazewell, supervisor.

Chester: J. F. McKeown, McKeown; J. G. White, Chester, chairman; D. G. Anderson, Chester, supervisor.

Union: Roy Fant, Lockhart; J. T. Jeter, Santuc, supervisor.

Laurens: H. K. Alken, Laurens, chairman; R. L. Gray, Gray Court; H. B. Humbert, Laurens, supervisor.

Charleston: W. H. Mixson, Charleston, chairman; W. P. Cantwell, Charleston, supervisor.

Georgetown: Olin W. Sawyer, Georgetown, chairman; M. L. Beathune, Camp Field, supervisor.

Dorchester: Dr. T. L. Johnson, St. George, chairman; J. D. Wimberly, St. George, supervisor.

Colleton: W. W. Smoak, Walterboro, chairman; R. M. Jeffreys, Walterboro, supervisor.

Williamsburg: W. M. O'Brien, Heinman, chairman; George A. McElvane, Kingstree; W. C. Hammett, Kingstree, supervisor.

Orangeburg: W. L. Glover, Orangeburg, chairman; M. Hungerpillar, Orangeburg, supervisor.

Berkeley: T. W. Williams, Moncks Corner; W. K. Fishburne, Moncks Corner; Lewis W. Hill, Ridgeville, supervisor.

Calhoun: J. F. Crouch, Fort Motte; W. J. Wise, St. Matthews, supervisor; Thomas A. Amaker, St. Matthews, chairman.

Horry: D. A. Spivey, Conway, chairman; Howard W. Bethea, Conway; A. C. Murrell, Conway, supervisor.

Marion: T. J. Moore, Marion, chairman; C. C. Rodgers, Mullins, supervisor.

Darlington: Bright Williamson, Darlington, chairman; C. W. Milling, Darlington, supervisor.

Florence: S. P. Poston, Poston, chairman; James B. McBryde, Florence, supervisor; C. E. Commander, Florence, chairman.

Clarendon: C. M. Mason, St. Paul, chairman; W. R. Davis, Silver, supervisor.

Kershaw: H. G. Carrison, Jr., Camden, chairman; M. C. West, Camden, supervisor.

Fairfield: T. K. Elliott, Winnsboro, chairman; D. R. Coleman, Jr., Winnsboro, supervisor.

Newberry: J. M. Kinard, Newberry, chairman; George Y. Hunter, Prosperity; James C. Sample, Newberry, supervisor.

York Gets Free City Delivery.

York.—An experimental service in free city delivery of mail has been instituted here under the supervision of postoffice inspector H. G. Morgan. Two temporary carriers, Lewis J. Ferguson and C. R. Caldwell, have been appointed, the former serving the upper half of the town and the latter the southern half. An examination that will result in the selection of permanent carriers will be held here on September 2. This, however, is necessarily dependent on whether or not the delivery is made permanent.

Fire Sweeps Inman.

Spartanburg.—Fire originating in a pressing club at Inman destroyed the stores of James C. Metcalf and Thomas Brannon, the Bridges restaurant and a pressing club in the rear of the restaurant. All structures were frame. The loss will exceed \$10,000 with only partial insurance. As the town of Inman is without a water system the whole business section was seriously threatened. Water from wells with bucket brigades saved the situation. Firemen from Spartanburg went to the scene in automobiles.

FIRST LAND LOAN UNION

Farmers in Richland County Are Organized Under the Recent Federal Land Loan Act.

Columbia.—Under the farm loan bank act, popularly known as the rural credits act, provision for small associations which really lead up to the bank are made. The Jackson Creek Association in Richland county, near Dentsville, claims to be the first of these in South Carolina.

Commissioner Watson went out from Columbia and explained that there was no use of delay, and the association was formed with 17 members. The minimum number allowed is ten. W. J. Wilson of Pontiac was made president, George W. Thomas of Dentsville, secretary-treasurer and the following were made directors: J. W. Fulmer, Columbia, R. F. D.; C. B. Yarbrough, Dentsville; L. T. Labon, Dentsville; J. O. Davis, Columbia, R. F. D., and F. H. McMaster, Columbia. The only paid officer is the secretary-treasurer.

The charter members are: John Motley, J. C. LeGrand, J. W. Fulmer, W. J. Wilson, John Monroe, E. W. Roberts, George W. Thomas, R. F. Lily, J. M. Jones, C. B. Yarbrough, L. T. Rabon, W. A. LeGrand, W. B. Carns, J. H. Thomas, J. G. Davis, O. F. Thomas, F. H. McMaster.

To Ask For More Money.

Columbia.—High school applications have been sent out by the state superintendent of education. The state board of education will meet in a few weeks and pass on the petitions for the various high schools for state aid. The legislature has made an appropriation of \$35,000 for this work.

"It will require \$100,000 to take care of the situation next year and I will report the facts to the legislature," said J. E. Swearingen, state superintendent, discussing the needs of the high schools of the state.

The education board at its summer meeting will also pass on the scholarships at state institutions. The fiscal agent of the state board of charities and corrections is now making an investigation of the financial condition of applicants for the state scholarships and will report to the education board.

To Prevent Trouble.

York.—As a preventive measure against a possible outbreak and spread of infantile paralysis, which malady has made its appearance at several points in this county, the town council of York has adopted an ordinance making it unlawful for children under 16 years of age to visit the picture shows, attend Sunday school or other public gatherings or even to congregate in any considerable numbers on the streets or elsewhere in the limits of the town.

J. S. Caldwell Appointed.

Columbia.—Maj. J. Shapter Caldwell of Charleston, who recently resigned the post of assistant adjutant general of South Carolina and who has been adjutant of Camp Moore, the mobilization camp near Columbia, will be assigned by the war department, on Gov. Manning's recommendation, to be adjutant of the brigade now in cantonments near El Paso, composed of the First and Second South Carolina regiments and the Second Florida Infantry.

Calhoun Reduces Illiteracy.

St. Matthews.—Out of the 1,046 enrolled qualified voters in this county there are 86 that subscribed to the condition of the law by their mark. This makes a total of 8.22 per cent. Two years ago it was approximately 10 per cent.

Dillon's First Bale.

Dillon.—The first bale of cotton for Dillon county was ginned here at Swift & Co.'s gin. The cotton was raised by W. O. Lane. It weighed 441 pounds and graded good middling.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS.

Dearborn Grier, the 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. King Grier, was drowned in a wash hole near the house of Mr. Grier, who resides on a farm some five miles from Easley.

Plans for the movement of the coast artillery companies to Fort Moultrie, Charleston, are being perfected by the adjutant general's office. The encampment will be held August 20 to 28, inclusive.

Thomas H. Peeples, attorney general, has received the program for the annual meeting of the National Association of Attorneys General, to be held in Chicago, August 28 and 29. Mr. Peeples is vice president of the Association.

Gov. Manning has appointed Thos. C. Gower as second lieutenant of the First company of the coast artillery located at Greenville.

Redding Bolin, of McBee, aged 17 years and 6 months, was accidentally killed at McBee by his own gun being discharged and the entire load entering his head.

The first bale of new crop cotton sold on the Manning market was brought in by J. McD. McPadden of Sammy Swamp and was bought by W. G. King, cotton buyer, at 15 cents. The bale weighed 650 pounds and brought the producer \$97.50.

The Prudential Fire Insurance Company of Greenville has been licensed to do a fire insurance business throughout the State of South Carolina.

The first bale of the 1916 cotton crop at Swansea was sold by H. W. Wingard to W. H. Courtney and brought 1 51-8 cents per pound. The bale weighed 490 pounds.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

LESSON FOR AUGUST 27

JOURNEYING TO JERUSALEM.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 20:16-33. GOLDEN TEXT—I commend you to God and to the word of his grace.—Acts 20:32.

After his experience in Ephesus Paul went to Corinth, where, amidst much sickness and affliction, he cared for the churches, corrected their wrong conduct and probably wrote several of his letters and epistles (II Cor. 4:7-11; 11:28; 12:20). From Corinth he journeyed by way of Philippi to Troas where he preached his famous long sermon (v. 5-12), that sermon which had such a tragic result. It is recorded as a witness to the power of the prayer of faith and Paul's readiness to serve in time of need. In his haste to reach Jerusalem before the Day of Pentecost (A. D. 58) Paul did not return to Ephesus, but, in order to save time, he had the elders of that church meet him at Miletus (See a good map).

1. A Great Review (vv. 17-28). Paul's statesmanship, and genius for organization is nowhere more clearly set forth than here. He had plans for a great evangelistic campaign of Latin lands, (Ch. 19:21). Before pursuing his plan he decided to visit Jerusalem, carrying with him the collections which had been systematically taken up in the various churches on this tour (Rom. 15:26; I Cor. 16:1-5; Acts 24:17) and he was accompanied by a considerable number of pilgrims. (See v. 4.) It is a good thing to pause occasionally and to take stock, to review our lives and to see what progress we have made. This Paul did, and to this Ephesian delegation he enumerates (1) his character among them (vv. 18-19). They knew his manner of life, how that, as a bond servant, and "with all lowliness of mind," he had served their church. They also knew that with tears he had wept over their hard and impenitent hearts (v. 31) and all of this amidst many testings; (2) his method of work (v. 20). Paul not only worked at his trade of tentmaking, but found time for the public proclamation of the gospel and also house to house visitation. He was after men, not notoriety. He was always and ever at it, amidst trials, self-denial and the "lying in wait." (Am. R. V.) of men; (3) his methods (v. 21). He had the same message for Jew and Gentile, "repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." Repentance is not for Jews alone. Paul shrank not from declaring all that was profitable for their encouragement, reproof, warning, help, training in service and hard study. He had taught them publicly in classes, and had visited them from house to house and had invited them to his own home. Paul's aim, as is the teacher's aim, was to make all people patriotic citizens of the kingdom of heaven while on earth, that they might fight the good fight of faith against all evils, even the principalities and powers of evil.

It was a great undertaking, and he knew not what might befall him, but he did know that bonds and affliction awaited him; however, none of these things could move him from his purpose.

He "counted not his life as dear unto himself" if so be he might hold out until the end and accomplish his course and ministry. This epoch-making journey, one of the greatest in history, suggests in many points our Savior's last journey towards that same city (Luke 9:51). Like his master, Paul knew that ahead of him were trials, but he also knew that God was leading him in obedience to the Spirit's guidance, though it was over the protests of his friends.

II. A Great Charge (vv. 28-38). It is a great experience when one can declare himself pure from the blood of all men (v. 26), and that he has not shrunk from declaring the whole counsel of God. Such conduct always brings an obligation upon those who know and hear such men, viz., that it should be emulated. These elders were to return to the church at Ephesus, not to be servants of themselves but to feed the church of God (v. 28). Paul knew, as a prophet, what would be in store for them (vv. 29-30). Therefore he exhorts them to watch, and warns them how by his own hands he had supported himself and had lived a righteous life among them (v. 34).

We have here rescued from oblivion a new saying of our Lord Jesus Christ, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," one not found in the gospels.

It is this giving which produces a higher quality of happiness and a more noble character.

It is the blessedness of Christ, of heaven, and of the Christian religion. It is also the blessedness that endures.

Paul then poured forth his prayer for their behalf (vv. 36-39).

Blessed is the Sunday-school class and the church which has such a teacher and such a leader.

These friends sensed the significance of this final separation from Paul (v. 38), and their greater sorrow seemed to be to miss his personality than to lose the help of his teaching.

No teacher's influence exceeds 1 character.

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WHY CHILDREN RUN AWAY

Not Mere Naughtiness That Starts Kiddies on the Road to Adventure Land.

When little Willie runs away to ride the brake beams, to become a hunter of the wild Apache, or maybe a Jesse James; when curly-headed Mary toddles far from home with her dollie, the mother usually attributes their truancy to "mere naughtiness" or bad companions, or maybe original sin.

But the children's motive, according to investigators, is the same as that which makes their parents visit Europe or their uncle John start off on a hunting trip. The causes ascribed for these various actions are usually quite different from the real cause, which is the primitive racial instinct to wander—an instinct so deep-seated that it is found in lower animals as well as in man.

We all have it, presumably, but some of us are more enmeshed by conventionalities and the habits of civilized society that we never really respond to the luring call of the wild or the blind impulses to start off somewhere—no matter where. Others are so attuned to this instinct that only lock and key can keep them in one place.

The Bad Time.

"Isn't Billy delighted over his new motor car?" "Yes, except when he's under it."

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